

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. F. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door
to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN EDUCATION.

No I.

The important business of the teacher is to get at the bottom principles of his vocation. In the cultivation of his field he needs to understand the elements he has to deal with, as much as the agriculturist does in his sphere. As the latter studies the nature and adaptations of soils, and the effect of sunshine and shade, of rains and droughts, of winds and frosts, and the suitable time and manner of culture; so the teacher likewise assiduously considers the characteristics and biases of the soil he cultivates, and the effect of smiles and frowns, of help bestowed or withheld, of disciplinary trials and discouraging opposition, as well as the opportune season and skillful method of nurture under varying circumstances.

As the experienced physician in making his diagnosis of the disease of a patient is diligent in his search for antecedent and hereditary cause, minute in his study of present symptoms and constitutional conditions, and wise in his appointment of regimen and of remedial agents, so also should the teacher acquaint himself intimately with all the qualities of mind, the habits and tendencies of thought and feeling, and the present weakness of any faculty, that he may properly direct the curative and training forces for the advantage of his pupil.

Arduous is the labor, weighty is the responsibility and enervating is the care of the conscientious and faithful teacher. Let us observe one who may be deemed a model or a pattern of many others we hope. In returning home from his daily care, she passes a gardener at work. Watching the progress of his toil from time to time and the effect of his labor and skill, her suggestive thoughts naturally set her to soliloquizing as follows:

"The mind may not inaptly be compared to a garden wherein are planted all manner of precious seeds, and in which spring up, as they always will, you know, innumerable noxious weeds. Left to itself, how certainly would the valuable be overshadowed, enfeebled and finally rooted out by the deleterious growth; but the diligent hand of the gardener, prevents the evil, and carefully eradicates all hurtful shoots, while he arranges and nurtures each plant till the promising blossom and the ripening fruit reward his patient labors."

She continues: "It is even so with the mind. The various channels which connect it with the material and active world without, are so many broad roads for the ready ingress of evil from ten thousand sources, along with the good that flows in so slowly from comparatively few. It is not enough to obtain ideas, we must imbibe principles; nor will it suffice to merely receive these and store them away. No indeed! We must exercise them, weigh them, measure them; prune from them their excrescences, arrange them in order, discipline them, and bring them to the severe but salutary test of practical realities."

That is all we overheard, but we were glad she was sound on the necessity of principles and we doubt not her efforts are directed to the arduous cultivation of them. We are compelled to believe, however, that few young men and women, and comparatively few of even mature age, are conscious of having any or at least many fixed principles at all. Ideas and truths float upon the mental sea, sometimes rushing up with force, beautiful and acceptable, upon the crest of the foremost wave, but, just as outcropped arms would welcome them to their embrace, they break and dissolve or eddy back into oblivion, impotent for want of a spiritual guide, a master's control.

Few probably are aware even among teachers, of the latent stores of wealth, and wisdom, and power that are covered up and secreted within the recesses of the mind. They are the natural accumulations of home and academic instruction. Treasures they are, indeed, but of what utility to the world, of what comfort to ourselves, of what glory to the beneficent Giver, if they rust or stagnate undeveloped in inactivity. Alas! how many men, said to be educated, because, perchance, they have received a college diploma, certifying to a mind well stocked with learned knowledge, have passed an aimless or imbecile life, never manifesting to others, nor dreaming themselves, of the intellectual wealth and power within them, because not led to the discovery by such a discipline and training of their dormant forces as a right education should have secured to them.

STEAM ON CANALS.

We have entered upon another era in the transportation question. One the most important achievements has been made demonstrating the feasibility of using steam navigation on canals. We should expect to see canal stock rising if it were not generally a government institution. The Erie and State will retain the relative supremacy which the foresight and persistence of Clinton secured for it fifty years ago, and New York City will doubtless recover what but lately seemed to be a waning advantage from its costly canal system. The long cherished conviction of

our most practical minds, that no other mode of transportation can equal in economy that by water has now been reaffirmed and established.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says: "The Canal steamer, 'City of New York,' arrived at New York on Saturday, having made the round trip to Buffalo and return in fourteen days. The distance travelled was a little over a thousand miles. The work was done taking a part cargo to Utica, unloading, reloading at Syracuse with salt, discharging at Buffalo and reloading again with two hundred tons of grain. Counting all delays and detentions her average speed was seventy miles a day.

This is the most important result obtained as yet, for it practically beats railroad time. For instance the steamer was loaded in Buffalo in say two hours. To put the same quantity in cars would take twenty-four hours. When loaded, the steamer had no loss time from 'making up trains,' but moved immediately. Arrived in New York she went directly to an elevator without carting or lighterage, as is necessary for the railroads, thus saving both time and money. The effect of this upon the general question of transportation is evident. Water transportation has been doubled in speed at a large reduction in the cost of moving the tonnage. This will crowd the grain movement into the season of canal navigation, leaving but very little of it for winter rail movement. The railroads will retain their old advantage in all rolling freights and package handling."

BASIS OF VALUATION.

The Newark Daily Advertiser, a most ably conducted and thoughtful journal, in commenting favorably upon our discussions on the subject of the inequalities of assessments and taxation justly remarks, as we have, indeed, in our articles, that the same thing exists in all the towns and all the counties in the State. That journal makes a very good suggestion in regard to the standard for property valuations for tax purposes, that the assessor should adopt the principle of valuation which Insurance Companies adopt in making loans on mortgages. This is, we believe, a low appraisal of cash value. On their valuation they rarely loan 40 per cent.

If this principle were rigidly applied by the Assessor to all properties alike, we should hear no more valid complaints about inequality, partiality and unfairness. The revision by Town Committees would be a light or needless labor, and the adjudication of cases of dissatisfied tax payers by Commissioners would rarely be called for.

Besides, if this principle were adopted throughout the State, and faithfully practiced, the tax burden, as it respects landed property would then be uniform and equitable in every part of the State, and 'New Jersey Justice' would earn a title to new laurels for its inflexibility for the right.

The burden would be light upon the poor and the rich could not escape their just share.

UNDERDRAINING.

Every intelligent and observing man on passing through Bloomfield and Montclair will be forcibly impressed with two things—FIRST the evident want in some sections of both towns of a complete system of under draining and sewerage; and SECOND the perfect adaptability of the surface of these towns to the easy and effectual accomplishment of this necessity. The money saved from medical bills alone, would, in a short time equal the cost of the work. There is no question but the healthfulness of these towns would be favorably affected by the laying down of 10 inch drain pipe longitudinally through the town of Bloomfield and also through Montclair. In Bloomfield the first line should be laid a short distance from the foot of the Ridgewood Hill beginning near the Brookside school house and south along the Eastern border of the Cemetery and crossing Park Avenue and Bloomfield Avenue some three hundred feet or more from Central Avenue and empty into 'Third River.'

Probably there should be a second line east of Central Avenue.

In Montclair there should be a similar arrangement, one between the foot of the Mountain and Valley Road. Another near the Telegraph road and Elm street.

The importance of this measure as affecting the permanent salubrity and future prosperity of these beautiful towns cannot be overated. Sooner or later it must be done and it would be wise to have the opinion of the best engineering experience upon this question at an early day. Which of these towns will take the initiative?

SANITARY.—In all this part of the country it is remarkably healthy. No prevalent sickness and but few deaths.

In New York City, last week, there were 432 deaths, and the previous week there were 509. The death rate for the week ending on the 16th was equal to 23.45 in 1,000 inhabitants annually and last week was 22.60 per 1,000.

The rate in Boston the week of the 16th was 20.90 per 1,000 (in an estimated population of 276,700), and last week it was 27.46 per 1,000.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Alfred Spear, of Passaic, is undergoing a trial for manslaughter on two indictments for killing Councilman McLean and Wm. Barclay on the 4th of Dec, last, by the fall of a building which he was erecting.

The principle involved in this indictment and trial are unquestionably right. If the builder can exonerate himself from blame for culpable ignorance, carelessness or neglect he will of course be discharged

and all right minded persons will rejoice. But if through his lack of skill, of trusted watch-care, or of assiduous personal attention the building fell and caused the death of the deceased, he should be held responsible and suitably punished. This should be New Jersey Justice.

BELLEVILLE.

The compact part of this promising town lies chiefly on or near to Main street, running within a few yards of the beautiful Passaic.

The citizens have exhibited good judgment in laying out Washington Avenue which will be a splendid Boulevard sometime, when its border trees shall have grown to an umbrageous capacity; albeit they will have to be planted first. But no one will marvel if Bellevillians cannot accomplish everything in an instant. We are credibly informed that "Rome was not built in a day." So we shall confidently look for a spirit of tree planting to take possession of the Bellevillians next Fall and such a procession of strong, resolute enterprising men, with the hold-over town committee in the van, and every one with an extra large Maple or an Elm upon his shoulder and a shovel or pick in hand, marching along Washington Avenue at a distance of fifty feet apart, as was never seen on that Avenue before. Each one, with such help as he needs, plants his tree. Therefore that Avenue becomes one of the most magnificent and attractive drives in the country.

No town can be attractive or comfortable or even healthy, till its streets and side walks are suitably graded and constructed. Everybody can afford to be taxed for this object. In this respect Belleville must be admitted to be behind the times. But she knows how to appreciate this necessity, as Washington Avenue proves, and will doubtless adopt some system by which the work may be commenced at no very distant day. They should counsel with Mr. James Hughes, or some other competent civil engineer on this subject.

It has sometimes been said that this village is backward and destitute of enterprise and energy. It is to be confessed that there has reigned some stigma upon the name in association with this character.

But as we believe the people have determined to relieve themselves of this odium and are about to exhibit themselves in a new and improved edition, and set out on a career of unexampled progress and prosperity, we would suggest the adoption of a new name. That itself would do much for the town. It has a beautiful river, fine building sites, good schools, well-known churches, abundant railroad facilities &c. Now let us have a new name and be determined to elect only good, progressive, energetic men to office, and to be united amongst ourselves and we can fearlessly engage in honorable rivalry with any town in Essex County or elsewhere.

THE GAZETTE will do all in its power to promote the essential interests of the town, if the people will do their part and generally take the paper, which will be desirable in furtherance of this object.

NAMES OF STREETS.

We were glad to report our Town Council, a few weeks since, as ordering the names of streets to be conspicuously painted and posted up at every principal corner. This measure has long been earnestly desired both by citizens and by strangers, and has been called for again and again in our columns. It has now been adopted by the Town Committee of both villages.

It is hoped that it may be accomplished at an early day.

We would again express a hope that where it is not too late, some consideration may be given to euphony, beauty, and significance of meaning, in dedicating the names of streets. It is true that Town Committee may not feel authorized to place original names upon the streets, or to change the names where they are established and tolerably well known; but they might take the initiative and advise the people to take the matter in hand. It would not be a bad plan for them to appoint a Commission of citizens of taste and culture, composed of ladies as well as gentlemen, to consider and report to them upon this question.

Two years ago there were hardly any streets in Bloomfield, or Montclair either, for that matter, the names of which were generally known. It is true there had been a map made, and names of most streets had been designated by the publisher, but very few of the people had the map, or were familiar with the names of streets. The principal and broadest street running through both towns was known as the Turnpike. In Bloomfield the Paterson Turnpike on the west of the Common was the next. A few persons called this street, "Broad Street" for what cause no one seemed to know. More called it "Main Street," with a better show of reason. Others still called it "Park Street," supposing it had no specific name, and because it ran along the Park and in front of the famous Park House. We then suggested in the GAZETTE that as it was not a turnpike, nor the main street, nor the broad street of Bloomfield, but runs through the centre of the village and the centre of the town, it be known by the name so beautiful when written, so euphonic when spoken and so significant when contemplated, of CENTRAL AVENUE. No objection was made, and it has now for two years been thus designated as frequently as by any other name. We have not the slightest interest in one name over another, except as it may be more creditable to the taste and judgment, and more agreeable in its associations. This is a street of real-estate, it is a boulevard, and it is central and we rather suspect the people would prefer that name to the others which are

sometimes given to it. Shall it be CENTRAL AVENUE?

Bloomfield Avenue is the only street in either town entitled to the appellation of the broad street.

CENTRAL AVENUE, running through the centre of Bloomfield township and the centre of the valley, and dividing quite equally, as near as we can judge, the population of the village, is worthy of some distinguishing title, significant of its relations to the town and as the present centre of attraction all the way up the village. Bloomfield Avenue is the Broad Street of this beautiful village. But Central Avenue is the Aradomond street in the town, and, until Ridgewood Avenue supplants it, as it surely will in a very few years, the lots on Central Avenue are more valued for residences than any others in the village. It will always be the centre of the town.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.
May 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
At 6 A.M. 50° 51° 53° 49° 56° 57° 54°
At Noon 62° 63° 70° 70° 61° 69° 70°
At 9 P.M. 54° 57° 58° 58° 62° 56° 64°

TOWN COUNCIL.—BLOOMFIELD.

Convened in regular meeting, Friday May 22nd. All the members present.
The Gas Company was directed to lay mains in Bloomfield Avenue from Archdeacon's to Orange Road, and in Liberty street from the Sanitary to Ridgely's, and to furnish street lamps and supply lights in these two sections on same terms as the present contract and until its expiration.

West Belleville Avenue extension from Central Avenue to the Old Road was declared "dedicated" as one of the streets under the care and charge of the Street Department. Also a small street at Watessing, the name of which we did not learn.

There was some discussion over the application of the Town Collector for a fixed Salary, which did not meet with favor and was laid on the table.

The Overseer of the Poor presented some bills which were inspected and ordered paid.

TO THE BOTS OF THE VILLAGE.—Mr. Williams wishes to inform them, that whenever they wish one or more flowers to be happy to give them, on proper application; but he earnestly requests them not to invade his premises and carry away the roots.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS.—Rev. Dr. Kennedy exchanged with Rev. Dr. Howard of Catskill, last Sunday—the latter favoring the Westminster people here with his services morning and evening. His fine sermons were highly appreciated.

The pulpit in the Presbyterian Church here was occupied morning and evening by Rev. Isaac Clark of Congregational church, Brooklyn. A full house listened to his excellent discourses with gratification.

FISH MARKET.—No more suitable, nutritious and enjoyable food at this season of the year than good fresh fish, such as Mr. Samuel Moore supplies at his well-kept market on Glenwood Avenue near the Centre in Bloomfield. Whatever Mr. Moore recommends may be relied on.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.—The young ladies of the M. E. Church, Bloomfield, assisted by Miss Harvey, gave a very fine entertainment last evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. Snedeker, consisting of tableaux interspersed with music. The tableaux—Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac—was admirably rendered by Mr. J. Zabriskie and Master Carl. Charity, by Miss Jerome and Miss Mary Wilde. Advertising for a Wife, by Mr. Stockpole, Miss Ida Wilde representing the Widow, Miss Maggie Baker, the Old Maid, and Miss Mary Langstroth the Girl of the Period. Of course the widow captures the prize. Jeppha's Daughter and her Maids of Honor and a number of others, all well performed.

Miss Harvey entertained the company with two choice songs which were admirably rendered. Her splendid voice, full of compass and power, furnished a treat that we seldom have the privilege of enjoying. Closing with the Comedy entitled Change of Base, by F. Langstroth, John Zabriskie, Miss Sabie Langstroth, and Miss Annie Sharp, which created great applause of laughter. Mr. Langstroth and Miss Sharp deserve special mention. Their delivery and acting was decidedly better than any amateur performance we have witnessed in a long time.

As a whole we pronounce it a success, and think it ought by all means to be repeated, that others may also enjoy the same privilege. COMMUNICATED.

MONTCLAIR.

TOWN COUNCIL.—MONTCLAIR.

Town Committee.—Met to hear the parties interested in the widening and grading of Fullerton Ave. A large attendance of the property owners was present; their statements were recorded by the Clerk and will be carefully considered by the Committee before they decide the matter.

An order for the abatement of nuisances was passed, which will be found in full in the advertisements.

Under its provisions J. J. H. Love was appointed health officer of the Township, and he wishes it understood that efforts will be immediately made under the provisions of that ordinance to remove some of the nuisances now existing.

Appropriations of \$212, voted for repairing roads from May 11th to 23d. Sidewalk meeting June 2d 1874.

THE PORTFOLIO SOCIETY of Montclair held their last meeting of the season at the house of Mrs. Joseph Nason on Tuesday evening, and afforded a delightful literary treat to the hundred or so invited guests.

The programme consisted of Essays Recitations and Music, by members of the Society, and there was evinced a degree of culture and commendable preparation that surprised and gratified all who were present.

An essay on Coleridge by Dr. C. W. Butler was well prepared and finely read, including a selection, "Kubla Khan," into which he threw a great deal of expression. This was followed by the recital of "The Ancient Mariner," by Miss Gussie Morris, which was admirably rendered. It was perhaps the gem of the evening.

The programme was followed by a short but very amusing Farce, played by four members of the company on a stage extemporized for the occasion; and after some enjoyable refreshment and social converse the company separated, delighted with the unusual treat they had enjoyed.

B. D. N.

THE WORD.—We understand that there are five large Bible Classes of Adults engaged every Sunday under efficient leadership in the study of the Word at the Congregational Church, Montclair.

THE LAWS.—The laws passed by the last Legislature are in course of publication in the GAZETTE from week to week. We want to say that there is much of interest to citizens in New Jersey in these enactments. They should be read and pondered.

CONVENTION OF Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The 7th Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey was held at Orange on May 20th & 21st. Charles H. Johnson of Montclair, was elected president of the Convention at the first session. Wednesday evening addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. E. Mix on behalf of the church, by his honor the Mayor on behalf of the city, and by C. Prescott President of the Orange Association, which were responded to by the President elect. The convention was largely attended and increased in interest to the close. Among the prominent speakers present who participated in the discussions were Rev. Lyman Abbot of New York, Rev. W. W. Holloway of Jersey City, Rev. C. N. Sims and Rev. Geo. A. Peltz of Newark, also Rev. George M. Boynton, Rev. C. Kempshall Elizabeth, Hon. John Hill of Morristown, also Rev. Eldridge Mix and Rev. Geo. B. Bacon of Orange, while nearly all the prominent Association men of the state were present and took active part. The meetings were held in the First Presbyterian Church at the close of Wednesday and Thursday evening sessions the delegates and their friends were served with a bountiful collation by the Orange Association. C. B. Morris was re-elected corresponding secretary for the year.

MONTCLAIR CORRESPONDENT.

CALDWELL.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

"GEM OF THE HILLS," May 27, 1874.

The continued depression in almost every kind of business has one salutary effect and that is to create a healthy economy among all classes of the community. The fearful amount of useless expenditures indulged in of late by a large majority of our well-to-do merchants has crippled their resources to such an extent that the protracted dull times threaten an absorption of their entire capital. Brown stone fronts and elaborate interior decorations, with livered lackeys, and other "fixings" to correspond, are luxuries altogether too costly to suit the depressing exigencies of the times. In fact oriental grandeur, even if it could be maintained, is simply a mockery; but when it is accompanied by dishonesty and an overdrawn bank account it is a fatal delusion.

If therefore the present assumed stringency in monetary affairs, and the corresponding depression in business generally, has a tendency to check this anti-republican offshoot of a foreign aristocracy, our late experience will be an individual and national advantage although learned at such a fearful cost.

Now, business is considered dull, with our metropolitan merchants, simply because it does not yield an income equal to the useless tax laid upon it to maintain them in the courtly magnificence inaugurated in more prosperous times. No sane man can doubt that a return to a comparative simplicity of an earlier day would enable tradesmen to realize a living profit as well as a respectable additional margin on business as now transacted by them.

But the princely glitter of the times is sapping the very foundation of every legitimate return, corrupting the masses of our business men and involving universal bankruptcy among moneyed institutions—thus destroying confidence in the stability of almost every material enterprise—and, as a natural consequence, locking up capital which otherwise would be used in commerce and mechanic arts.

History, Ancient or Modern, fails to produce a parallel to the reckless prodigality indulged in now, by almost every member of the community, who can control, honestly or dishonestly, the "sins of war." I have never the time or space, in this letter, to demonstrate this humiliating fact. And yet I will produce "just an item or two" which is but the beginning of the whole chapter of wanton prodigality, as devoted in the history of the times.

In New York city some four millions of dollars are spent yearly for cigars alone; while thirty-two millions more are spent in a different form for tobacco in the United States—a sum much larger than is devoted to the support of all our public schools. Twenty-eight millions of dollars are spent in the empire city for rum at retail, in a single year, while ten millions more are devoted to theatrical amusement! Why a fashionable swell don't think anything of footing up his daily expenses, for luxuries at one hundred and fifty dollars. Now add to these vast sums the amount expended on fast horses, fast women, gambling, summer rambling and fashionable weddings and what a pretty aggregate we have for the ocular proof of a depressed money market!

In New York and Brooklyn there are, at the very lowest estimate, six thousand ladies whose bills, for dresses alone, do not average less than two thousand each, making a sum total, according to Crocker, of twelve millions of dollars a year. Add to this the other "incidental expenses" such as jewelry, diamonds—but I can't enumerate them, these dear little critters can't— which go to adorn a fashionable butterfly and then imagine the figures!

Before we can hope to realize a healthier look-out in the future, retrenchment in expenses must be introduced and maintained, the sickly sentimentalism of a bloated aristocracy must give place to the practical common sense of better days. We have learned much in the experience of the past few years. Will we profit by it?

For the Saturday Gazette.

BELLEVILLE NOTES.

CONTINUED.

The Council meets but once a fortnight, the commissioners meet five times a week.

There are two splendid factory sites unoccupied in this village.

The streets are in a deplorable condition, some of them have not been repaired in ten years.

If the charter is not decided legal, the Montgomery election district bill comes in play. It suits the people there to a dot. Failing this they want to be annexed to Bloomfield.

The residents on the old road say they are only recognized as a part of Belleville twice a year. When the Assessor and Collector make their annual visits.

The charter makes no provision for working roads, under the old road system the streets were properly attended to, under the new dispensation roads must take care of themselves.

Everyone has an opinion concerning the legality of the charter and all are anxious to know what the decision will be. So to all minds at rest on the subject, the following opinion, by eminent legal authority is submitted.

According to Christopher Columbus' version of the constitutional climates, we find that the elementary delegated system of consubstantial jurisprudence taken in conjunction with the high falution developments of extraneous and judicious philosophy, combined with the divergent divertibility of the various systems of mathematics will lead us to the conclusion that we can rely upon the indelible principles of the halcyon corpus.

The council has no funds to inaugurate improvements. Let them issue bonds and see who will accept them.

WANTED.—A correspondent for this paper from Belleville. THE GAZETTE is open for all communications whether in favor of a city government or otherwise.

Belleville had a large population in 1682 it has been gaining rapidly ever since, there is room for a few more still left how ever.

Annexation to Newark will finally be the end of all the fuss about a city government.

The high ground on Washington Ave., contains splendid building sites, the view is superb, nothing to equal it in Bloomfield.

The advocates of the city have a deal to say about the sovereign will of the people. Why didn't they take it into account when the charter was adopted.

The Supreme Court cannot be influenced by the means used at the Legislature. A fair deal may be expected from these high authorities.

There have been many projects for improving this village, none have yet succeeded. When will the would be magistrates learn that any form of government to be successful, must make provision for all, and not for any particular class.

Of all the cities, great or small Little Belleville beats them all.

They stole a charter from Bayonne They'd better have let the thing alone.

For its a fraud upon its line.

A better one should take its place.

This one may suit a very few But for the rest it will not do.

Ha, Ha, Ha, don't you see The people here, they can't agree, What's good for one is good for all Give us that or none at all.

The Council are evenly divided concerning the choice of a room—four want Temperance Hall, the remainder the Mansion House. Whatever faults the Commissioners had, they could quickly have settled that question.

The Editor of the GAZETTE has been through and around this immense city this week, and thinks that all Belleville really, as well as in name, is for the people to subscribe for the GAZETTE and give said paper enough encouragement to make it an

object to advocate the best interests for the Town. For reference, see Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell, where improvements have steadily advanced since the advent of this live sheet.

Occasional.

ESSEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held in the Public School Building of Irvington, on Saturday, June 6th, 1874.

MORNING EXERCISES, commencing at 10 o'clock.

1. Miscellaneous Business.
2. Paper—By Mr. Thomas A. Lillie, Verona.
3. Class Exercises: Oral Sermon in Grammar—Conducted by Miss Nettie M. Wade, Irvington.

4. Reading of the Society's Paper—By one of the Editors.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES, commencing at 2 o'clock.

1. Some methods of Teaching Arithmetic—By Mr. A. R. Dickinson, Irvington.
2. Discussion, ought Corporal Punishment to be employed as one means of School Discipline?—Opened with a paper by Mr. E. S. Stockpole, Bloomfield.

3. Class Exercises in Elementary Music—Conducted by Miss Nettie M. Wade, Irvington.
4. Discussion on Methods of Teaching Grammar—Opened by Mr. W. N. Barrington, Newark.

A Public Educational Meeting will be held in one of the central churches in Irvington on Friday evening, June 5th, when addresses will be delivered by prominent friends of education.
Per order of Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY, May 26th, 1874.—Pursuant to the act of incorporation of the Washington Association of New Jersey, a meeting of the Incorporated Association was held at the Washington Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, on the 25th inst.

The following persons were elected Trustees under this act: Theo. F. Randolph, Pres., Morristown; Geo. A. Halsey, Vice, Newark; N. Morris Holsted, Hudson Co.; Wm. V. Lidgerwood, Treas., Morristown; Cornelius Parker, New York; Geo. H. Danforth, Secy., Madison; F. B. Lathrop, Madison; Wm. L. King, Morristown; Charles B. Olden, Princeton.

The following Executive Committee for the ensuing year was appointed: Wm. V. Lidgerwood, Fitz John Porter, William L. King, H. O. Marsh, Henry W. Miller, Aug. W. Cutler and William J. Sewell.

A regular meeting of the stockholders is to be held at Headquarters, on Wednesday, the twenty fourth day of June next, at 7 P. M.

All payments upon account of subscriptions, must be made on or before the tenth day of June next.

The newspapers of the State are desired to announce that the subscription books to the capital stock of this Association will remain open at the office, Morristown, New Jersey until the twenty fourth day of June next, unless the whole amount of the stock be subscribed, and that the subscriptions to the stock may be made in person or by letter, addressed to either the President, Treasurer, or either of the Trustees of the Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES